THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1794. [N° 1693.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

ALTHOUGH the vices of a public character, so far as they respect his private life, are not a fit subject of criticism, yet when the prejudices of the man influence the conduct of the ruler, it then becomes proper to criticise, and if necessary to condemn.

I have been waiting, with silent impatience, for some one more competent to the task than myself, to comment on the conduct of a certain great personage, in a late affair of great importance—No one comes forward, and the public shall no longer remain ignorant of what so highly concerns them to know—I mean with regard to the condemnation of the brigantine Perseverance, at Providence, and to be a prize to the French privateer Sans Pareil.

The President of the United States, some time past, directed the Governors of the several States to release all prizes, which were taken by privateers fitted out in any port of the United States, though sailing under colours of either of the belligerent Powers—in compliance with this requisition, it clearly became necessary, that the Governors of the several States should, in every case of a prize being brought within the bounds of the State, make the necessary inquiry to determine this fact, and if found to be true, it then became his duty immediately to order the vessel so taken cleared—in direct opposition to this principle, a British vessel taken by a privateer, well known to be fitted out in Charleston, South-Carolina, has been lately most unjustly condemned as a legal prize—The British Consul suggested the fact—seven or eight days were allowed him to bring forward his evidence, which there was no probability of his obtaining, but by sending to Charleston; and it was utterly impossible, in so short a time (without the immediate interposition of Deity) that this evidence could be procured. And the age of miracles, alas! is now no more.—The Honourable Court again sits, and the vessel is adjudged to be a legal prize; when in fact there was a citizen of this State, who quitted the town that very morning, who could testify, that to his own knowledge, the privateer Sans Pareil was fitted out of Charleston, and that he was present at the time of her sailing from thence.—The Council for the Consul endeavoured to avail themselves of this accidental evidence, but it was too late.—— If this mode of conduct, is to pervade the Union; if requisitions from the Supreme Executive of the United States are thus to be wantonly set at naught, where is our safety? The sensible and prudent part of the community have long since determined it to be the interest of this country to avoid, by every possible means, a war with Great Britain; but if the most wanton infraction of the law of Nations are thus countenanced, by those so high in power, how is it possible to prevent an immediate rupture?——I am not an Englishman, my fellow-citizens, either by birth or prejudice, but when the safety and the honour of my country are at stake, I must condemn a measure so fraught with ruin to my country.——If it had been the wish of America to wage war with Britain, long since were there sufficient aggravations to justify an immediate commencement of hostilities; but, since we have assumed the garb of Peace—since we have so long sustained the Olive-Branch, unhappy is it that any circumstance of this kind should intervene, to prevent that amicable adjustment of difficulties, which appears to be the object of our Federal Rulers.——It is not the duty of the minority to counteract the doings of the body politic—let the uncivilized inhabitants of the western parts of Pennsylvania glory in their nefarious conduct—but that disposition to preserve order and good government, which has lately characterized the inhabitants of Rhode-Island, will equally detest the madness of those insurgents, and every act which tends to disunite the different branches of our government, or to disappoint the well-form'd design of our beloved President.——Peace is a blessing, which in the present crisis can be secured but by the utmost attention to the strict line of propriety—let us adhere to it, and then, if danger will come, our bows shall not be unstrung, nor our quivers empty. CIVIS.

European Intelligence.

NAPLES, June 17.

ON the 13th ult. at ten o'clock at night all Naples was sensible of the shock of an earthquake, with an horizontal motion, which lasted about 30 seconds. On Sunday last the 15th, about the same hour, the earthquake was repeated, which was followed by a violent eruption of Mount Vesuvius. The mountain opened in two places towards the centre of its line, when columns of black smoke, mixed with liquid inflamed matter, issued from each mouth, soon after other mouths were opened, and in a line towards the sea. The explosion from all these mouths louder than thunder, mixed with sharp reports, as from the heaviest pieces of artillery, accompanied by a hollow subterraneous rumours, like that of the sea in a storm; caused all the houses to shake, to their very foundation. The lavas, gushing from these mouths, after having run four miles in a few hours, destroyed the greatest part of the town of Torredel Greco, about a mile from Portici, and made a considerable progress into the sea, where it formed a promontory about ten feet above its surface, and near a quarter of a mile broad, having heated the water to such a degree, that a hand could not be borne in it at the distance of 100 yards from the lava.

It cannot yet be ascertained how many lives have been lost in that city. Many families are missing, but whether they have escaped, or are buried under the ruins of their houses, is not known. Naples is covered with ashes, and every object is obscured as in a thick fog; but Vesuvius, tho' not visible, continues very turbulent, and more mischief may be expected, although the lavas are all stopped at this moment. The head of St. Januarius was carried in procession yesterday, and opposed to the mountain by the Cardinal Archbishop of Naples, attended by many thousands of the inhabitants of this city.

VIENNA, July 2.

Her Imperial Majesty, in concert with her ally the King of Prussia, has made to our August Sovereign, propositions, which if acceded to, cannot fail to operate a very interesting change in the aspect of European politics.—The propositions are:——

I. That the Emperor should forthwith withdraw all his troops from the Lower Countries, and give up those refractory Provinces, from which he could withdraw neither men nor money, to the destiny they deserved.

II. That his Armies should be employed in maintaining a strong Cordon on the Rhine, so as to protect Germany, from any invasion of the French.

III. That the Emperor should be indemnified, by the re-union of Bavaria to his dominions, which they undertook to guarantee to him; as also, by a slice of Poland, of which they were now resolved to make a partition.

It was added, that this was not a simple invitation, on the part of the Allied Powers; but they required a categorical answer, which, if not satisfactory, they were determined to abandon him.

It was followed by declarations, immediately presented to our Ministers; and we are all anxiety to know what resolutions our Court will take, in consequence of an extraordinary Council of the Cabinet, at which the Emperor presided, to deliberate upon this subject. Many of our politicians think that the Emperor must comply with the proposal.

The Polish General Moschiusky, who has resided here for some time, was arrested the day before yesterday.

MADRID, June 10.

The port of Bilboa has been blocked up for some time by a French line of battle ships and two frigates.—Another frigate has landed troops at St. Andrews, and carried off some cattle. This news from our army in Roussillon is still of an unfavourable kind. The want of cavalry is so great that they have been obliged to take 150 horses from the King's stable. The recruiting service meets with fresh obstacles in all parts of the country; and, though the Catalonians have offered to raise 60,000 men, it is only upon condition that the King shall excuse them from a personal tax for six years to come. Some bloody scenes have lately taken place between the Swiss soldiers and the Spanish dragoons: the people espoused the cause of the latter: numbers of the soldiers have been killed and wounded. The States of Navarre, assembled ever since the 12th of May, have broke up; they unanimously determined not to prosecute their endeavours for a redress of grievances, which still wound their freedom, till the conclusion of the war; but instead of supplying the army with 10,000 men, which the King demanded of them, they have voted only half the number.

PARIS, July 2.

Among the 29 persons guillotined on the 27th ult. were the Marshal de Monchy, 79 years old, who, during the last months preceding the revolution of the 10th of August, had never quitted the tyrant; the Duchess of Biron, 72 years old; the widow of General Biron, who was executed a few months ago; the Brother of the Ex-minister St. Priest; and the Exconstituent Victor Broglio, son of the Marshal of that name.

NATIONAL CONVENTION, June 26.

Guadet, Barbaroux, Salle, Buzot, and Petion.

The following important intelligence, relative to the above deputies of the Brissotine party, was communicated to the Convention by the Committee of General Safety:

Guadet, some time ago, was seen near Bec de Ambes. The information was immediately conveyed to the patriots. It was supposed that he had either retreated to the rocks and fastnesses of St. Emilion, or that he was concealed in his father's house. All the suspected places were surrounded. The search was nearly over, when a volunteer observed some suspicious appearances near the roof of Guadet's house. A more narrow search was then determined on. As the patriots approached the roof, they heard the snapping of a pistol. Arriving at the end of their search, they discovered Guadet and Salle, whom they immediately secured. The snapping of the pistol proceeded from Barbaroux, who, despairing of making his escape, fired a pistol into his mouth, and was found weltering in his blood, and on the point of expiring.—Guadet and Salle, being carried before the revolutionary tribunal, were tried, found guilty, and executed. The Committee also declared, that well-founded hopes were entertained of finding Buzot and Petion. They were suspected to be concealed in the environs of St. Emilion.—All the neighbouring communes were employed in searching for them.

THORN (*in Prussia*) July 5.

General Kosciusko has not yet passed the Vistula, but is still on the right shore of that river, and his camp is at Gura, five leagues from Warsaw. The Prince Royal of Prussia has advanced with his corps to Biomie, four leagues from the same residence. The King of Prussia has left Kalisch, and moved near the frontiers of Southern Prussia, where he directs the operations of the right wing of the army, which extends from Lowyncz to the Prince Royal's corps; so that the Prussian forces form a chain, and in a few days will approach nearer to Warsaw. A corps of 20,000 Russians is also at Biala, eight leagues from that city.

In this situation of affairs, Kosciusko, we think, will find it difficult to save himself; but we do not think the capture of Warsaw will be followed by a general submission of the Poles; they are too conscious of the justice of their cause, and are determined to support it to the last extremity.

The Supreme National Council has ordered a general armament of the people, and that magazines shall be formed in all the towns, which have not been occupied by the enemy. In fact, the whole Polish nation seem disposed to sacrifice every thing for their country, and their independence.

LONDON, July 8.

Extract of a letter from Warsaw, June 30.

"THE present critical situation of our enraged mob was carried on the 27th inst. to the most alarming height. In the afternoon of that day our armed inhabitants had been exercising in the entrenchments, and returned at nine o'clock at night into the town. One part of them, drums beating and colours flying, marched to the town-house, before which they drew up on the parade. Hereupon one of the ringleaders, of the name of Konopka, harangued the multitude, and represented to them the unjustifiable conduct of the national council and the criminal tribunal, which were still protracting the trials of those offenders, who notoriously were guilty of high treason against the nation. The expence of keeping them, he added, was very great; and it remained doubtful whether they would ever be punished at all, unless the people, making use of their undoubted right, punished themselves the traitors, &c. This speech produced the desired effect, and the populace cried out, that they should not separate before they had erected a gallows and hanged the traitors. The gallows was immediately erected. The criminal tribunal had discharged some hundreds of persons that had been arrested; but against those who remained in prison, no sentence had been pronounced.

"The President Zakerzwsky exerted his utmost efforts to persuade the mob at least to delay the execution, till the judgment was passed, and ordered the gallows to be taken down; but the enraged multitude soon erected them again, and sacrificed to their fury the following eight persons: De Boscamp, Privy Counsellor; De Grabinsky; Majewsky, Attorney General of the Crown; Koguisky and Pietha; Wuljers, a Counsellor and Member of the ci-devant Provisionary High Council; Prince Anthony Czetwertinsky and Prince Massalsky, the only male heir of that ancient and illustrious family, and uncle of the Princess de Ligne, at Vienna. The exertions of the President Zakerzwsky prevailed at last on the mob to respite the other prisoners whose number amounts to 168, and the populace dispersed without doing any more mischief."

Nothing can be so inveterate as the jealousy of the French nation towards this country. It exists under their pretended free government, as strongly as under the despotism which disgraced them before; it shews itself in every political motion of their rulers, and pervades every part of the globe; it has penetrated to Pekin, in China, and wholly frustrated the object of Lord Macartney's mission to that country. Letters are received this day from Canton, dated the 13th of January last, brought by the Swedish Chinamen who had touched at Dover, which mention that all our hopes of success from Lord Macartney's embassy are cruelly disappointed; that an increased jealousy of Europeans, and perhaps of our nation in particular, seems to have possessed the court of Pekin at this period. The Emperor has turned a deaf ear to the application for an island or factory to the northward, and the formation of a commercial treaty; so that all Lord Macartney's views and exertions have been confined to representations to the new Vice-Roy, for the prevention of abuses at Canton, and the redress of complaints. There is no doubt that all misfortunes arise from the villainous machinations of the French emissaries, who thro' the channel of the Jesuits, or by their usual poisonous mode of corruption among the Mandarines, have swayed the mind of the Emperor, and probably on account of the recent successes of the British arms in India, have represented us a dangerous people to be introduced to a nearer connection with his subjects.—Those who knew the great abilities and address of Lord Macartney, must lament that they have been wasted upon the ignorance and jealousy of the Chinese Court, who seem resolved to discountenance all accession of knowledge, to the people, and every increase to the trade of the empire.

Extract of a letter from Stockholm, July 1.

"Some of our men of war are safely arrived in the Sound from the Mediterranean, in order to complete the squadron to be furnished according to treaty. One of these ships brought over Col. Palinqueft as a prisoner; he has been since removed to the old Castle of Ritterholm, where the state prisoners are confined. The Col. is accused before the Supreme Aulic Tribunal of having premeditatedly suffered Baron Armfeldt to escape, and to have wilfully damaged a Swedish man of war, which was, on that account, put to the expence of four months repair in the port of Leghorn.

"At Gottenburgh the most bitter complaints are made on account of the scarcity of meat.

"We learn that large contracts and purchases of salt meat have been made for the French Convention. To stop this growing evil, express orders have been dispatched to four Governors of the Southern Provinces of Sweden."

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"At Gottenburgh the most bitter complaints are made on account of the scarcity of meat.

"We learn that large contracts and purchases of salt meat have been made for the French Convention. To stop this growing evil, express orders have been dispatched to four Governors of the southern Provinces of Sweden."

A letter dated Cadiz, June 20, says: "This wise and good government having prohibited the use of round hats, guillotine waistcoats long breeches, turtouts, shoe-strings, neck handkerchiefs, and a long train of other articles of wearing apparel, which our gay young men used to wear in imitation of the Englifh, fearing their very form introduced jacobinical ideas into the public mind, I muft requeft you not to fend me any more of the modern cut; every thing muft be according to the old faffions; for we are fo fearful of innovations, that we will not fuffer even the cut of the coat to be changed. This order is moft rigoroufly enforced, under pain of imprifonment, particularly fince our defeat in Rouffillon, which has fpread terror and difmay throughout all Spain."

Accounts were received in town, of a very difagreeable nature from Madrid, by the mail from Corunna. The fpirit of Jacobinifm has made fuch progrefs in that Prieft ridden country, that moft alarming fymptoms of infurrection have manifefted themfelves in that capital; and, what is more ferious, the Swifs Guards have explicitly declared that they are Republicans in principle, and will not fight againft the people, in their efforts to fhake off the intolerable yoke under which they groan. ——This intelligence was very generally reported yefterday, and feemed to gain credit from the refpectable names to which it was affigned. If we may be allowed to draw conclufions, from a letter received a fortnight ago to a friend, an open and general infurrection is moft likely to happen.—"You cannot imagine," faid this letter, "to what a height the fpirit of difcontent has rifen in this metropolis. All the vigilance, the efpionage, and the menaces of the government, are insufficient to ftifle the murmurs of the people; and, among the very firft ranks, are to be found open and avowed advocates for liberty. You will think it ftrange, but I aflure you it is true, that the meafures which your minifters have, with fo much eafe, carried into execution, to ftop the progrefs of Jacobinical doctrines, the Spanifh Court dare not imitate: They dare not arreft the men, whom they know to be bufy in profelytizing the multitude; for, in cafe of a fhock, they have no dependance on any part of the military force."

JULY 17.

By a cutter which is arrived at Plymouth from a cruize we are informed, that they looked into Breft, and that the French fleet were taking in a freth fupply of provifions; feveral of whom had their fails bent, and the whole fleet appeared to be in fuch forwardnefs, as to be ready to put to fea in the courfe of a few days.

Private letters from Naples mention, that upwards of 18,000 perfons loft their lives by the late eruption of Mount Vefuvius.

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Saturday morning Earl Spencer, now Lord Privy Seal, accompanied by the Hon. Thomas Grenville, fet off on a miffion to the Emperor.—It is certainly a matter of great national confequence, that can thus have occafioned a Cabinet Minifter to be employed as the Commiffioner of Great-Britain. Various fpeculations are entertained. It is faid that our Court, underftanding that a negociation is actually on foot for a feparate peace between the Emperor, and the French, have thought fit to fend the Lord Privy Seal to endeavour to prevent this calamity. By others it is thought that the utmoft object of the miffion is to engage, if poffible, the Emperor ftill to co operate with the Englifh in defending Holland, as he is now unequivocally withdrawing his troops altogether from the Low Countries.

To whatever object this miffion really applies, the eyes of Englifhmen will be fixed on the iffue of the negociation, fince, no doubt, upon its fuccefs will depend the further continuance of the war, unlefs we are refolved to perfevere at the rifk of every thing the neareft and deareft to us. It is certain, that the object of the noble Earl can only be obtained, by extending our magnificent fyftem of fubfidizing to the Emperor, and then we fhall be in the fituation of not having one fingle ally in the cruſade, upon the fuccefs of which the peace and fecurity of all Europe are faid to depend, whofe expences we do not fuftain on the occafion.

July 22. On the city of Antwerp the Allied Generals very properly place but little reliance. The great majority of the inhabitants are in fact fo disaffected to the general caufe, that in cafe of a fiege it could not be expected to hold out three days.

By a perfon efcaped from Ghent, fince the French have entered that place, we are told, they have formed a cordon to prevent any communication between the Low Countries and France; as the Brabanters are not yet up to the height of the Revolution. They are forced to take the French Affignats, under pain of death;—and they talk of making a requifition of recruits for the French army.

It is underftood that the fiege of Sluys, in Dutch Flanders, has recommenced with redoubled vigour, and that the place is as vigoroufly defended—It is completely inundated on the fide on which the attack is made.

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Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. has been appointed Governor-General and commander in chief of the forts and garrifons of Gibraltar.

Yefterday a patent was made out at the Secretary of State's office creating Earl Howe a Marquis of Great-Britain.

BRITISH ARMY.

Sunday, July 15.

The prefent pofition of the Duke of York and the Earl of Moira's armies, though a pofition neceffary to be occupied by fome troops, is the moft unfavourable that can be conceived for Britifh to act in; the country being fo completely interfected by woods and hedges, that ground can hardly be found to encamp or draw up a fingle battalion upon. Our formidable cavalry would be entirely ufelefs, where we now are; and even the bravery and difcipline of our infantry would avail them little, where every poltroon, who can fire from behind a tree or a hedge, becomes the equal of an intrepid foldier. The weather has been hot in the extreme for fome days paft, from which circumftance, and the fcarcity of water, the troops have fuffered exceedingly.

Monday, July 14.

We are beginning to fend off our heavy baggage; and all our fick at Antwerp, about 1200 men, are embarking on board tranfports, to be conveyed to Flufhing, which induces us to believe that we fhall fhortly fall back from this into Holland. Indeed, as this country is now completely loft to the Allies, the fooner we quit it the better; for any action in our prefent fituation, however fucceffful we might be, could not be productive of any one benefit to the Allies.

The Earl of Moira's army are ftill without tents; but though they are hutted very indifferently, there is not a fingle murmur among the troops, who every day witnefs their Commander, whom they venerate almoft to adoration, fubjecting himfelf to the fame hardfhips with themfelves—fleeping on his cloak on fand hills, or in a wretched hut of ftraw, and not better accommodated than the loweft foldier in his army.

It is impoffible to defcribe what a difappointment the army has experienced, by not receiving any accounts or letters lately from England.—Baſilico, who brought the laft defpatches to the Duke of York, left the army bag of letters behind him, fomewhere on the road.—His Royal Highnefs immediately ordered him to return, and bring forward the bag.

Tuefday morning, July 15.

Early this morning the enemy made an attempt to paſs the Canal that runs in front of Malines, but they were at laft repulfed, after a heavy firing of cannon & fmall arms.

5 o'Clock, P. M.

The enemy have again advanced, and are now keeping up a very heavy fire, with a view of attempting to paſs either the canal or the river in our front. The Earl of Moira has marched to defend the road from Waelhem, and the bridge which croffes that river.

Half paſt 8 o'Clock, P. M.

The enemy having fucceeded in their attempt to croſs the canal, have taken Malines, and are now advancing two miles on this fide of it, clofe to the bridge of Waelhem, within four miles of our camp. Lord Moira's army is at this moment drawn up on the banks of the river, to oppofe any attempts of the enemy to crofs it; and the bridge is covered with combuftibles, ready to fet fire to, the moment the enemy fhall approach. We do not, however, expect that the enemy will attempt any thing farther to night; but to-morrow it is probable they will—from difpofitions, however, which are now making, we have reafon to believe, that, by that time, we fhall have retreated to Antwerp.

JULY 25.

By defpatches from the Duke of York, which were yefterday brought to Mr. Dundas's Office by the Hon. Capt. Hope, who left the army on Sunday laft, it appears, that, on the day preceding, the French had attacked the Earl of Moira's army, and the Britifh army was preparing to retreat to Breda at the time Capt. Hope came away.

The Earl of Moira has applied for his recal from the continent, and has obtained it.

On the 5th inft. Barrere propofed a decree, which was adopted to the following effect:

"The National Convention decrees, that all the troops of the coaleſced tyrants fhut up in the places of the French territories invaded by the enemy on the Northern frontier, and who do not furrender at diſcretion, within twenty-four hours after they are fummoned by the army of the Republic, fhall not be admitted to capitulation, but fhall be put to the fword."

CHARLESTON *(S. C.)* Auguſt 28.

The Medical Committee are happy again to inform their fellow-citizens, that both from their own obſervation, and that of the principal practitioners in this city, the grounds of alarm reſpecting the exiſtence of a malignant contagious fever therein, are without foundation, and the ſuſpicious caſes which originally gave riſe to this report, are greatly diminiſhed.

Alexander Baron, Tucker Harris, David Ramſay,
Committee of the Medical Society.
Arnoldus Vanderhorſt, Edward Darrell, Anthony Toomer, John Splatt Cripps, William Johnſon,
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PETERSBURG *(Virginia)* Aug. 8.

The immenſe quantity of rain which fell in the courſe of two months paſt, in this State, has done very conſiderable injury to the crops of tobacco and grain that were in the low grounds on the rivers. In many places the crops are entirely deſtroyed, and the mills and bridges are generally carried away. We hear that in North-Carolina the vaſt floods of rain have been equally as unfavourable to the farmers in that State.

NORFOLK, Sept. 3.

Yeſterday arrived the brig Hope, Captain Ainſworth, from Antigua, which place ſhe left the 12th Auguſt.—By her we learn that there had been a ſevere hurricane at Barbados, Martinique, &c.—that by the lateſt accounts from Guadaloupe the French ſtill held poſſeſſion of Grandterre and Point-Petre—that the French had fitted out two ſmall privateers at Point-Petre, which had been taken by the Bull-Dog ſloop of war—that deſpatches had been ſent to France by the French at Guadaloupe, and to England from Martinique, for reinforcements; that the French deſpatch-ſailed five days before thoſe ſent off for England—and that Admiral Jervis had left Guadaloupe and gone to Martinique, not having ſufficient force to hazard an attack on Point-Petre.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.

A fooliſh remark at preſent frequently occurs in converſation. People ſay, that there muſt be a peace immediately, becauſe the allies can no longer make war. But this is the very cauſe why there can be no ſort of chance for the war being ſo ſoon at an end. The victories of the French have been ſo terribly deciſive, the reſources of Auſtria and Pruſſia have been ſo completely broken up, that the French have little or nothing more to fear from either of them.

Upon what account then ſhould the republic be induced to ſtop, in the very meridian of conqueſt? It is poſſible enough, that they may indeed make a treaty with Francis and Frederick William; and of ſuch a treaty, Flanders and Liege muſt be the price. But with Holland they certainly never will make a treaty, till they have reached the Town-Houſe of Amſterdam; and it is very likely that Pichegru will ſpend his Michaelmas in that city.

It is but ſeven years ago that the Duke of Brunſwick, with only twenty five thouſand men, abſolutely ſubdued Holland. The French can without effort ſpare ſix times that number of veterans accuſtomed to victory.—Beſides, two thirds of the Du[illegible]. The conqueſt of Holland has for [illegible] been a favourite object with the French nation. What then ſhould hinder them from atchieving it at the preſent moment?

Will it be ſuppoſed that England is able to bribe the Council of Safety into pacific meaſures? That formidable junto has at preſent the command of property, which the well known Arthur Young eſtimates at five hundred and twenty four millions ſterling.

By the addition of Holland to their immenſe dominions the French would ſecure ſuch an augmentation of their maritime ſtrength, that the Britiſh navy muſt periſh before it.

Wilſon Vila Sail Duck Manufactory, Pennſylvania.

As every friend to the encreaſing proſperity of this country rejoices in the ſucceſs of its manufactories, with pleaſure we announce to the public that of the Sail Duck, belonging to the Hon. Judge Wilſon on the Wallenpaupack falls, for weaving and ſpinning hemp and flax by water; being a method ſuperior to any other for ſaving manual labor; therefore of the greateſt utility to the country. It is worthy remark, the manufactory which was begun from the ground in the month of June laſt is in ſuch forwardneſs that the ſpinning and weaving machinery will be at work this fall: although the building is 160 feet long, 44 wide, 86 high, with a mill race 400 feet in length: it is calculated to weave 9600 pieces of cloth in a year. The water wheels, machinery, and every thing for the work, is to be executed within ſix months from the commencement. Our correſpondent obſerves, the whole ſcene had the appearance of enchantment: the ſpirited exertions which have been made are ſcarcely to be credited, and the liberal, patriotic Judge Wilſon certainly deſerves the higheſt encomiums from his fellow citizens.—We underſtand Mr. Goombridge, Portrait and Landſcape Painter, of Philadelphia, has lately viſited this beautiful place, where he has enriched his collection with many ſuperb views, among which are the Grand and Romantic fall of Wallenpaupack.—Our correſpondent who paſſed through the town [illegible] loom compleat, and the others in great forwardneſs; he ſeems to have no doubt but Mr. Davenport the patentee will have all at work in a few weeks.

SEPTEMBER 22.

Notwithſtanding reports to the contrary—it appears from ſeveral recent publications of the proceedings of the National Convention, of France, that the decree for giving no quarter to the Engliſh troops, is ſtill in force.

Governor Howell who takes the command of the New-Jerſey Forces;—has iſſued a proclamation for taking up and binding over to Court, ſuch perſons as may be found ſowing ſedition, ſpreading falſe reports, or attempting to injure or impede the public ſervice in the preſent expedition.

The moſt villainous reports are circulating at Hunterſburgh and other places, that taxes are impoſed on Cider, Apples and other agricultural produce.

Capt. Yard, of the brig Twins, 18 days from St. Croix, informs, that he ſpoke with Connel yeſterday at the Fort, from Gaudaloupe, who told him that the Britiſh kept a continual bombardment at Point a Petre, and that the French had 6000 people of colour very well diſciplined inſide, 3000 ſtand of arms and 270 barrels of powder, with plenty of proviſions. Capt. Yard ſays that about the latter end of Auguſt 5 or 600 troops arrived at Baſſaterre, from Gibraltar.

Yeſterday morning the three volunteer troops of horſe belonging to this city, making upwards of 160 men, handſomely equipped, and well mounted, let off for the rendezvous at Carliſle.

Upon comparing ſeveral letters received from the weſtward, the following, though an imperfect, is the moſt correct account we can at preſent obtain of the ſituation of things in that country.

On Thurſday the 11th inſtant, the people aſſembled for the purpoſe of deciding on the Commiſſioners propoſals. In Alleghany county the meetings were in ſection diſtricts, which are five in number. In the Pittſburgh diſtrict the buſineſs was conducted and terminated in harmony. The town had not above 12 or 15 diſſentients, and the people from the country were ſteady and firm in their determination to ſupport the laws, although they declared that they ſigned the paper at the riſk of their property. There were in this diſtrict about 500 ſubſcribers, and, though not a majority of the whole diſtrict, they were a great majority of thoſe who voted. In the diſtrict of the Forks of Yough, a motion was made that every one ſhould be at liberty to ſpeak his mind freely, without danger of having his property burnt for ſo doing—but this motion was over-ruled, and on putting the motion for ſubmiſſion, the majority was for war. The parties then ſeparated, with mutual threats, but without any ſigning the declaration, or doing any thing further. In Reed's diſtrict the buſineſs began peaceably, but towards evening a tumult aroſe—the paper, which had been ſigned by ſome, was demanded, and the event was not fully known. In the Lower Diſtrict it was expected there would be no voting, a party had ſurrounded the houſe of Samuel Wilſon, one of the laſt Committee, and had taken from him all the papers, and which he had undertaken to diſtribute. From the other diſtrict no accounts were received; but ſuch were ſtill the apprehenſions in that county, that an aſſociation, for mutual defence, had been entered into by thoſe who agreed to ſubmit.—In Weſtmoreland county where they voted in townſhips, there was a great diverſity of opinions, in ſome a large and firm majority for ſubmiſſion; in others the minority overawed the majority. In Mr. Findley's townſhip there was great reſiſtence, and the papers were torn after the ſigning began. Mr. Porter, Preſbyterian clergyman, by his firm and reſolute conduct in the pulpit, was the happy means of inducing almoſt all his congregation to ſubſcribe. In Greenſburg the majority declared they were for peace, but when they were called upon to give explicit aſſurances of it by ſubſcribing, only 80 out of 300 ventured to put their names to the paper—and after night there was ſome diſturbance and ſymptoms of a deſign to purſue thoſe who had ſigned.

From Waſhington no certain accounts had arrived. But it is ſaid that in it a more favourable diſpoſition has been diſcovered, than from its former violence could have been expected. But there is ſtill a violent party there, and it appears that ſome armed bodies were to be ſent out to intercept the returns which are directed to be made to Mr. Rofs, one of the commiſſioners at Union Town.

A letter dated Cadiz, June 10, says "This wife and good government having prohibited the use of round hats, guillotine waistcoats long breeches, turtouts, shoestrings, neck handkerchiefs, and a long train of other articles of wearing apparel, which our gay young men used to wear in imitation of the Englifh, fearing their very form introduced jacobinical ideas into the public mind, I muft requeft you not to fend me any more of the modern cut; every thing muft be according to the old faffions; for we are fo fearful of innovations, that we will not fuffer even the cut of the coat to be changed. This order is moft rigoroufly enforced, under pain of imprifonment, particularly fince our defeat in Rouffillon, which has fpread terror and difmay throughout all Spain."

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PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.

A fooliſh remark at preſent frequently occurs in converſation. People ſay, that there muſt be a peace immediately, becauſe the allies can no longer make war. But this is the very cauſe why there can be no ſort of chance for the war being ſo ſoon at an end. The victories of the French have been ſo terribly deciſive, the reſources of Auſtria and Pruſſia have been ſo completely broken up, that the French have little or nothing more to fear from either of them.

Upon what account then ſhould the republic be induced to ſtop, in the very meridian of conqueſt? It is poſſible enough, that they may indeed make a treaty with Francis and Frederick William; and of ſuch a treaty, Flanders and Liege muſt be the price. But with Holland they certainly never will make a treaty, till they have reached the Town-Houſe of Amſterdam; and it is very likely that Pichegru will ſpend his Michaelmas in that city.

It is but ſeven years ago that the Duke of Brunſwick, with only twenty five thouſand men, abſolutely ſubdued Holland. The French can without effort ſpare ſix times that number of veterans accuſtomed to victory.—Beſides, two thirds of the Du[illegible]

The conqueſt of Holland has for a hundred years been a favourite object with the French nation. What then ſhould hinder them from atchieving it at the preſent moment?

Will it be ſuppoſed that England is able to bribe the Council of Safety into pacific meaſures? That formidable junto has at preſent the command of property, which the well known Arthur Young eſtimates at five hundred and twenty four millions ſterling.

By the addition of Holland to their immenſe dominions the French would ſecure ſuch an augmentation of their maratime ſtrength, that the Britiſh navy muſt vaniſh before it.

Wilſon Vila Sail Duck Manufactory, Pennſylvania.

As every friend to the encreaſing proſperity of this country rejoices in the ſucceſs of its manufactories, with pleaſure we announce to the public that of the Sail Duck, belonging to the Hon. Judge Wilſon on the Wallenpaupack falls for weaving and ſpinning hemp and flax by water; being a method ſuperior to any other for ſaving manual labor; therefore of the greateſt utility to the country. It is worthy remark, the manufactory which was begun from the ground in the month of June laſt is in ſuch forwardneſs that the ſpinning and weaving machinery will be at work this fall: although the building is 160 feet long, 44 wide, 86 high, with a mill race 200 feet in length: it is calculated to weave 9600 pieces of cloth in a year. The water wheels, machinery, and every thing for the work is to be executed within ſix months from the commencement. Our correſpondent obſerves, the whole ſcene had the appearance of enchantment: the ſpirited exertions which have been made are ſcarcely to be credited, and the liberal, patriotic Judge Wilſon certainly deſerves the higheſt encomiums from his fellow citizens.—We underſtand Mr. Goombridge, Portrait and Landſcape Painter, of Philadelphia, has lately viſited this beautiful place, where he has enriched his collection with many ſuperb views, among which are the Grand and Romantic fall of Wallenpaupack.—Our correſpondent who paſſed through the town ſaw one loom compleat, and the others in great forwardneſs; he ſeems to have no doubt but Mr. Davenport the patentee will have all at work in a few weeks.

SEPTEMBER 22.

Notwithſtanding reports to the contrary—it appears from ſeveral recent publications of the proceedings of the National Convention, of France, that the decree for giving no quarter to the Engliſh troops, is ſtill in force.

Governor Howell who takes the command of the New-Jerſey Forces;—has iſſued a proclamation for taking up and binding over to Court, ſuch perſons as may be found ſowing ſedition, ſpreading falſe reports, or attempting to injure or impede the public ſervice in the preſent expedition.

The moſt villainous reports are circulating at Harriſburgh and other places, that taxes are impoſed on Cider, Apples and other agricultural produce.

Capt. Yard, of the brig Twins, 18 days from St. Croix, informs, that he ſpoke with Connel yeſterday at the Fort, from Gaudaloupe, who told him that the Britiſh kept a continual bombardment at Point a Petre, and that the French had 6000 people of colour very well diſciplined inſide, 3000 ſtand of arms and 270 barrels of powder, with plenty of proviſions. Capt. Yard ſays that about the latter end of Auguſt 5 or 600 troops arrived at Baſſaterre, from Gibraltar.

Yeſterday morning the three volunteer troops of horſe belonging to this city, making upwards of 160 men, handſomely equipped, and well mounted, ſet off for the rendezvous at Carliſle.

Upon comparing ſeveral letters received from the weſtward, the following, though an imperfect, is the moſt correct account we can at preſent obtain of the ſituation of things in that country.

On Thurſday the 11th inſtant, the people aſſembled for the purpoſe of deciding on the Commiſſioners propoſals. In Alleghany county the meetings were in ſection diſtricts, which are five in number. In the Pittſburgh diſtrict the buſineſs was conducted and terminated in harmony. The town had not above 12 or 15 diſſentients, and the people from the country were open and firm in their determination to ſupport the laws, although they declared that they ſigned the paper at the riſk of their property. There were in this diſtrict about 500 ſubſcribers, and, though not a majority of the whole diſtrict, they were a great majority of thoſe who voted. In the diſtrict of the Forks of Yough, a motion was made that every one ſhould be at liberty to ſpeak his mind freely, without danger of having his property burnt for ſo doing—but this motion was over-ruled, and on putting the motion for ſubmiſſion, the majority was for war. The parties then ſeparated, with mutual threats, but without any ſigning the declaration, or doing any thing further. In Reed's diſtrict the buſineſs began peaceably, but towards evening a tumult aroſe—the paper, which had been ſigned by ſome, was demanded, and the event was not fully known. In the Lower Diſtrict it was expected there would be no voting: a party had ſurrounded the houſe of Samuel Wilſon, one of the laſt Committee, and had taken from him all the papers, and which he had undertaken to diſtribute. From the other diſtrict no accounts were *received*; but ſuch were ſtill the apprehenſions in that county, that an aſſociation, for mutual defence, had been entered into by thoſe who agreed to ſubmit.—In Weſtmoreland county where they voted in townſhips, there was a great diverſity of opinions, in ſome a large and firm majority for ſubmiſſion; in others the minority overawed the majority. In Mr. Findley's townſhip there was great violence, and the papers were torn after the ſigning began. Mr. Porter, Preſbyterian clergyman, by his firm and deciſive conduct in the pulpit, was the happy means of inducing almoſt all his congregation to ſubſcribe. At Greenſburg the majority declared they were for peace, but when they were called upon to give explicit aſſurances of it by ſubſcribing, only 80 out of 300 ventured to put their names to the paper—and after night there was ſome diſturbance and ſymptoms of a deſign to purſue thoſe who had ſigned.

From Waſhington no certain accounts had arrived, but it is ſaid that in it a more favourable diſpoſition has been diſcovered, than from its former violence could have been expected. But there is ſtill a violent party there, and it appears that ſome armed bodies were to be ſent out to intercept the returns which are directed to be made to Mr. Rofs, one of the commiſſioners at Union Town, &c.

if they should fail in that, to arrest Mr. Rose, and oblige him to deliver them up.

We have not been able to collect any information of what passed in Fayette, nor in that part of Bedford which is west of the mountains.

We are authorized to say, it has been agreed between Mr. Jay and Lord Grenville, that during the present negociation, and until the conclusion of it, all things shall remain and be preserved in *statu quo*; that therefore both parties shall continue to hold their possessions, and that all hostile encroachments on either side should be done away; that all hostile measures, if any such should have taken place, shall cease; and that in case it should unfortunately have happened, that prisoners or property should have been taken, the prisoners shall be released and the property restored; and that both governments shall immediately give orders and instructions accordingly. Arrangements have been accordingly taken on both sides.

With respect to the negociation at large, we can only observe, that we are informed through the means of a gentleman, lately in London, in whose opportunities of intelligence we have confidence, that when Mr. Jay entered into explanations with Lord Grenville, there was no reason to be satisfied or to consider appearance as being unfavourable, and that no delays, or arts to procrastinate had been practised; that considerable discussions have taken place, and Mr. Jay had been presented to the king and queen, the reception by whom was satisfactory; that from any persons of real weight, the general conduct of government received the most unreserved approbation, and the character of the President was spoken of in terms of the highest respect; that the mass of the British nation was well disposed towards ours; that as to designs, which may be, or may have been in the Cabinet, no body could speak with any precision, that war with us would certainly be an unpopular measure, provided nothing should occur to fix the imputation of aggression on us: that a new arrangement of the ministry was said to have taken place and would be soon announced; that, if true, it would give strength to the administration by uniting the leaders of the contending parties: that it is not improbable, that the operation of this change in the ministry would occasion some delay, as the concurrence and councils of the new ministers would be necessary to the stability of any system relative to the United States that may be in contemplation: that the informant would not pretend to predict or even conjecture what that system may be; and that things appeared to be so circumstanced, as that neither a hostile nor a pacific system would surprize him.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE!

The following is an extract of a letter, written by a gentleman of the strictest veracity in New York, to a person of respectability in this city.

"By accounts through the English garrisons on the Lakes, we are informed, that General Wayne defeated the Indians, on the 20th of August, with uncommon slaughter.—The scene of action is said to have been upon the Miami, and the Indians, say these accounts, left 300 on the field.

"It is added, that the British post at the Rapids of the Miami had been abandoned, and another position taken.

"This new position, which is commanded by Major Campbell, with three companies, I understand is higher up the Miami, and in the neighbourhood of the field of Wayne's victory. It seems, that immediately after the action, Wayne summoned Campbell to evacuate his post, which was refused. Gen Wayne soon after changed his position, and disappeared—this circumstance is attributed to his being in want of provisions ‡ From an apprehension that his army is going against Detroit, that post has been strengthened by a considerable body of militia—at least this cause is assigned, for an augmentation of the garrison of Detroit.

"Several British subjects (said to be Canadians) were left wounded among the Indians; and, my information states, that Wayne hung two of them.

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‡ *We are assured that Gen. Wayne had, previously to his march, adopted the most effectual means of securing supplies of provisions; so that his intention when he suddenly disappeared, after the summons to Campbell, was probably to make an attack upon another quarter.*

The General's despatches are hourly expected.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 14.

There is in New Jersey, about four miles from Newark, a Copper Mine, called, from the original proprietor, Schuyler's Mine.—It was discovered before the late Revolution, and some assays made on the ore, which was sent to England to ascertain its richness, and obtain the premium for the discovery; but the war suspended the working of the Mine. A company is now formed for carrying on the digging, and extraction of the Copper from the ore, which is said to yield, three parts of four. The water is discharged from the Mine by a Steam Engine, which completely answers its purpose.

COMMITTEE OF HEALTH,

September 17th, 1794.

Many unfounded reports having gone abroad respecting the prevalence of disease in this city, and much groundless apprehension having been excited in the minds of our fellow-citizens, by the very means which this committee have made use of to avert this evil—they think it necessary to inform the public, that *no instance of the Yellow Fever existing in this city has come to their knowledge.*

By order of the Committee,
JOHN BROOME, Chairman.

DANBURY, Sept. 13.

The 22d ult. Mr. Abraham Pennoyer, of Canaan, in crossing a bridge in Stamford, with his team, being in his cart—his horse (eager to drink) turned round at the end of the causeway, and drawing off the cattle, overset the cart, which caught Mr. Pennoyer by the neck and under jaw, and killed him instantly.

NEWBURY-PORT, Sept. 16.

It is not only possible for persons of feeble constitutions and of delicate nerves, but especially women in tender circumstances, to be subjected to various injuries by the common practice of exposing the cold and naked face of death at the time of funerals and solemnities, but even to *immediate death*, as was doubtless the case with the late Mrs. JOHNSTON, who after the funeral prayer, viewed and kissed the corpse of her child, and instantly became a corpse herself, in consequence of a violent fit of grief.

SALEM, September 23

By a letter from a respectable House in London, of the 15th of July, we are told, that Mr. Jay's demand of indemnification for vessels actually taken with produce of the French islands, and bound direct from thence to Europe, has not the least appearance of being an obstacle to a favourable issue of his mission, as lately reported by way of Copenhagen. The letter adds, that Mr. Jay's character stands high, both with the people and government of England.

BOSTON, September 28.

By the ship Barclay, from London, and by arrivals at New-York, we learn,

That there existed every prospect that success would crown the negociation of Mr. Jay.—From the known prudence of that gentleman, any thing official cannot be expected, but from his private conversation, and from the opinion of those nearest connected with the British ministry, no doubt existed that the three leading points of the embassy would be adjusted. *First*, That full indemnification would be given for all vessels illegally captured. *Secondly*, That the western posts would be given up; and *Thirdly*, That the rights of the United States, as a neutral nation, would be recognized. It is not said that any actual negociation has taken place; but from the interviews which Mr. Jay has had with the ministry, the expectation of success has founded.

That the French arms have overrun all maratime Flanders, and where in the vicinity of Antwerp; and there was no expectation but that they would subdue all the Netherlands, and make their way to Amsterdam.

That the people in England were very generally sick of the war; and that reports were in circulation, that two of the leading commanders of the combined armies, had requested their courts to begin a negociation of peace.

That both the French and English fleets were in port: and that nothing of consequence had occured on the ocean.

And that there had been no accounts received of the inundation of the Netherlands

Among the killed lately in Europe, is the Prince of Hesse Phillipstal, Colonel Commandant of dragoons.

We are sorry to inform the public, that 60 sail of American vessels, and 150 sail of Danes and Swedes, have been captured by the British and carried into Guernsey, where they remained at the date of the last London accounts.

NEWPORT, September 30.

Notwithstanding the Sickness in New Haven, and Reports to the contrary—the Anniversary Commencement was held at Yale College on the 10th Instant, when the Degree of Bachelor of Arts were conferred on Twenty-one Gentlemen, and that of Master of Arts on Six—Honorary Degrees were conferred on several Persons.

In the Ship Barclay, arrived at Boston, from London, came Passengers, Messieurs Samuel Emlen, John Wigham, William Rotch, his Lady and two Daughters; Mrs. Martha Routh, Messieurs Elijah Waring, Joseph Merrifield, John Borren, Henry Kendall John Gilbert, and several others.

The following Toast was lately drank, at a great public Meeting in Ireland, with the loudest Acclamations:

"*The British Army, and may the French never overtake them!*"

MARRIED.]—At Providence, Mr. JOSHUA RATHBUN, to Miss WAIT KILTON, Daughter of the late Mr. Stephen Kilton.

—"At the Seat of Sylvester Gardiner, Esq; in North Kingstown, by the Rev. Elder Northup, on Sunday the 21st Instant, Capt. MATTHEW HANLY, to the amiable Miss LYDIA PETTIS; a young Lady endowed with every Qualification to make the marriage State happy.

—"At North Kingstown, on the same Day, Mr. THOMAS BOONE, to Miss LUCY GARDINER, the amiable Daughter of Capt. Christopher Gardiner."

DIED.]—On his Passage home from Surinam, Mr. JOHN SHAW, of this Town;—a young Man conspicuous to the World by his Enterprize and Activity, and endeared to his Friends and familiar Acquaintance by his social Virtues.

—In the 23d Year of his Age, Mr. WILLIAM MOWAT, Son of the late Capt. George Mowat.

—After a short Illness, in the 25th Year of her Age, Mrs. EUNICE BURDICK, the amiable Consort of Mr. Lawton Burdick.

—On Sunday last, after a long Indisposition, in the 28th Year of his Age, Mr. SAMUEL FREEBODY, Son of Samuel Freebody, Esq.

—Last Evening, Mrs. ELIZABETH PECKHAM, Relict of the late Mr. Peleg Peckham, in the 84th Year of her Age.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, Sept. 30.

ENTERED,	From
Sloop, Friendship, Webster,	New-York
—— George, Butler,	Ditto
CLEARED,	for
Sloop Apollo, Cahoone,	New-York
—— Sally, Tompkins,	Ditto
—— Venus, Smith,	Ditto
—— Sally, Phillips,	Ditto
—— Betsy, Burr,	Ditto
Schooner Susanna, Clarke,	Ditto
Sloop Friendship, Briggs,	Surinam
—— Hiram, Earl,	Charleston
Brig Little Sally, Earl,	Dominico
—— Rambler, Jeffers,	Philadelphia
—— Polly, Hicks,	Bath

Stephen Deblois

INFORMS his Customers, he has just imported a large Assortment of EUROPEAN GOODS, particularly in the HARDWARE BRANCHES, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable Terms.

Also, English and Dutch LOOKING GLASSES.

FOR
Charleston and Georgetown,
(SOUTH-CAROLINA)
The SLOOP
FANNY,
CALEB COGGESHALL, Master,

ABOUT Sixty Tons Burthen.—Will sail about the 20th of next Month.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Master on board, now lying at JOHN COGGESHALL'S Wharff.

Newport, 9th Month, 30th, 1794.

TO BE SOLD, BY
JACOB ISAACKS, Broker,

THAT well known HOUSE, called the French Coffee-House,—and Lots of LAND on the Long-Wharff.—Also a FARM of 50 odd Acres, on very reasonable Terms, situated about 5 Miles from the Court-House, on the Middle Road.

Newport, Sept. 29, 1794.

The Members of the *Newport* ASSOCIATION of MECHANICS and MANUFACTURERS are requested to meet at the State-House, on the 6th Day of next Month, at Half past Six o'Clock, P. M.

Per Order, JOSEPH THURSTON, *Secry.*
9th Month, 26th, 1794.

CLARKE and *HAMMOND*

WANTS a Quantity of good, clean BARLEY—For which they will pay the Money, and a generous Price.

Newport, Sept. 22, 1794.

To those that wish to encourage our own Manufactures.

BARLEY
IS WANTED,

To be manufactured in Newport—For which is offered the highest going Price, by GILES HOSIER.

Likewise wanted, 4 or 500 Bushels of CHARCOAL.

TO BE SOLD, BY
Edward Stanhope,

A Quantity of Mistick TILE, by the Dozen.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURED
DUCK:
No 1 to No 8,
Warranted of the first Quality,
FOR SALE,
At the DUCK MANUFACTORY, in this Town.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON,
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY
Gibbs & Channing.

if they ſhould fail in that, to arreſt Mr. Roſs, and oblige him to deliver them up.

We have not been able to collect any information of what paſſed in Fayette, nor in that part of Bedford which is weſt of the mountains.

We are authorized to ſay, it has been agreed between Mr. Jay and Lord Grenville, that during the preſent negociation, and until the concluſion of it, all things ſhall remain and be preſerved in *ſtatu quo*; that therefore both parties ſhall continue to hold their poſſeſſions, and that all hoſtile encroachments on either ſide ſhould be done away; that all hoſtile meaſures, if any ſuch ſhould have taken place, ſhall ceaſe; and that in caſe it ſhould unfortunately have happened, that priſoners or property ſhould have been taken, the priſoners ſhall be releaſed and the property reſtored; and that both governments ſhall immediately give orders and inſtructions accordingly. Arrangements have been accordingly taken on both ſides.

With reſpect to the negociation at large, we can only obſerve, that we are informed through the means of a gentleman, lately in London, in whoſe opportunities of intelligence we have confidence, that when Mr. Jay entered into explanations with Lord Grenville, there was no reaſon to be ſatisfied or to conſider appearance as being unfavourable, and that no delays, or arts to procraſtinate had been practiſed: that conſiderable diſcuſſions have taken place, and Mr. Jay had been preſented to the king and queen, the reception by whom was ſatisfactory; that from any perſons of real weight, the general conduct of government received the moſt unreſerved approbation, and the character of the Preſident was ſpoken of in terms of the higheſt reſpect; that the mais of the Britiſh nation was well diſpoſed towards ours; that as to deſigns, which may be, or may have been in the Cabinet, no body could ſpeak with any preciſion, that war with us would certainly be an unpopular meaſure, provided nothing ſhould occur to fix the imputation of aggreſſion on us: that a new arrangement of the miniſtry was ſaid to have taken place and would be ſoon announced; that, if true, it would give ſtrength to the adminiſtration by uniting the leaders of the contending parties: that it is not improbable, that the operation of this change in the miniſtry would occaſion ſome delay, as the concurrence and councils of the new miniſters would be neceſſary to the ſtability of any ſyſtem relative to the United States that may be in contemplation: that the informant would not pretend to predict or even conjecture what that ſyſtem may be; and that things appeared to be ſo circumſtanced, as that neither a hoſtile nor a pacific ſyſtem would ſurprize him.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE!

The following is an extract of a letter, written by a gentleman of the ſtricteſt veracity in New York, to a perſon of reſpectability in this city.

"By accounts through the Engliſh garriſons on the Lakes, we are informed, that General Wayne defeated the Indians, on the 20th of Auguſt, with uncommon ſlaughter.—The ſcene of action is ſaid to have been upon the Miami, and the Indians, ſay theſe accounts, left 300 on the field.

"It is added, that the Britiſh poſt at the Rapids of the Miami had been abandoned, and another poſition taken.

"This new poſition, which is commanded by Major Campbell, with three companies, I underſtand is higher up the Miami, and in the neighbourhood of the field of Wayne's victory. It ſeems, that immediately after the action, Wayne ſummoned Campbell to evacuate his poſt, which was refuſed. Gen Wayne ſoon after changed his poſition, and diſappeared—this circumſtance is attributed to his being in want of proviſions ‡ From an apprehenſion that his army is going againſt Detroit, that poſt has been ſtrengthened by a conſiderable body of militia—at leaſt this cauſe is aſſigned, for an augmentation of the garriſon of Detroit.

"Several Britiſh ſubjects (ſaid to be Canadians) were left wounded among the Indians; and, my information ſtates, that Wayne hung two of them.

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‡ *We are aſſured that Gen. Wayne had, previouſly to his march, adopted the moſt effectual means of ſecuring ſupplies of proviſions; ſo that his intention when he ſuddenly diſappeared, after the ſummons to Campbell, was probably to make an attack upon another quarter.*

The General's deſpatches are hourly expected.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 14.

There is in New Jerſey, about four miles from Newark, a Copper Mine, called, from the original proprietor, Schuyler's Mine.—It was diſcovered before the late Revolution, and ſome aſſays made on the ore, which was ſent to England to aſcertain its richneſs, and obtain the premium for the diſcovery; but the war ſuſpended the working of the Mine. A company is now formed for carrying on the digging, and extraction of the Copper from the ore, which is ſaid to yield, three parts of four. The water is diſcharged from the Mine by a Steam Engine, which completely anſwers its purpoſe.

COMMITTEE OF HEALTH,
September 17th, 1794.

Many unfounded reports having gone abroad reſpecting the prevalence of diſeaſe in this city, and much groundleſs apprehenſion having been excited in the minds of our fellow-citizens, by the very means which this committee have made uſe of to avert this evil—they think it neceſſary to inform the public, that *no inſtance of the Yellow Fever exiſting in this city has come to their knowledge.*

By order of the Committee,
JOHN BROOME, Chairman.

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The 22d ult. Mr. Abraham Pennoyer, of Canaan, in croſſing a bridge in Stamford, with his team, being in his cart—his horſe (eager to drink) turned round at the end of the cauſeway, and drawing off the cattle, overſet the cart, which caught Mr. Pennoyer by the neck and under jaw, and killed him inſtantly.

NEWBURY-PORT, Sept. 16.

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BOSTON, September 24.

By the ſhip Barclay, from London, and by arrivals at New-York, we learn,

That there exiſted every proſpect that ſucceſs would crown the negociation of Mr. Jay.—From the known prudence of that gentleman, any thing official cannot be expected, but from his private converſation, and from the opinion of thoſe neareſt connected with the Britiſh miniſtry, no doubt exiſted that the three leading points of the embaſſy would be adjuſted. *Firſt*, That full indemnification would be given for all veſſels illegally captured. *Secondly*, That the weſtern poſts would be given up; and *Thirdly*, That the rights of the United States, as a neutral nation, would be recognized. It is not ſaid that any actual negociation has taken place; but from the interviews which Mr. Jay has had with the miniſtry, the expectation of ſucceſs has founded.

That the French arms have overrun all maratime Flanders, and where in the vicinity of Antwerp; and there was no expectation but that they would ſubdue all the Netherlands, and make their way to Amſterdam.

That the people in England were very generally ſick of the war; and that reports were in circulation, that two of the leading commanders of the combined armies, had requeſted their courts to begin a negociation of peace.

That both the French and Engliſh fleets were in port: and that nothing of conſequence had occured on the ocean.

And that there had been no accounts received of the inundation of the Netherlands.

Among the killed lately in Europe, is the Prince of Heſſe Philipſtal, Colonel Commandant of dragoons.

We are ſorry to inform the public, that 60 ſail of American veſſels, and 150 ſail of Danes and Swedes, have been captured by the Britiſh and carried into Guernſey, where they remained at the date of the laſt London accounts.

NEWPORT, September 30.

Notwithſtanding the Sickneſs in New Haven, and Reports to the contrary—the Anniverſary Commencement was held at Yale College on the 10th Inſtant, when the Degree of Bachelor of Arts were conferred on Twenty-one Gentlemen, and that of Maſter of Arts on Six—Honorary Degrees were conferred on ſeveral Perſons.

In the Ship Barclay, arrived at Boſton, from London, came Paſſengers, Meſſieurs Samuel Emlen, John Wigham, William Rotch, his Lady and two Daughters; Mrs. Martha Routh, Meſſieurs Elijah Waring, Joſeph Merrifield, John Sorren, Henry Kendall John Gilbert, and ſeveral others.

The following Toaſt was lately drank, at a great public Meeting in Ireland, with the loudeſt Acclamations:

"*The Britiſh Army, and may the French never overtake them!*"

MARRIED.]—At Providence, Mr. JOSHUA RATHBUN, to Miſs WAIT KILTON, Daughter of the late Mr. Stephen Kilton.

—"At the Seat of Sylveſter Gardiner, Eſq; in North Kingſtown, by the Rev. Elder Northup, on Sunday the 21ſt Inſtant, Capt. MATTHEW HANLY, to the amiable Miſs LYDIA PETTIS; a young Lady endowed with every Qualification to make the marriage State happy.

—"At North Kingſtown, on the ſame Day, Mr. THOMAS BOONE, to Miſs LUCY GARDINER, the amiable Daughter of Capt. Chriſtopher Gardiner."

DIED.]—On his Paſſage home from Surinam, Mr. JOHN SHAW, of this Town;—a young Man conſpicuous to the World by his Enterprize and Activity, and endeared to his Friends and familiar Acquaintance by his ſocial Virtues.

—In the 23d Year of his Age, Mr. WILLIAM MOWAT, Son of the late Capt. George Mowat.

—After a ſhort Illneſs, in the 25th Year of her Age, Mrs. EUNICE BURDICK, the amiable Conſort of Mr. Lawton Burdick.

—On Sunday laſt, after a long Indiſpoſition, in the 28th Year of his Age, Mr. SAMUEL FREEBODY, Son of Samuel Freebody, Eſq.

—Laſt Evening, Mrs. ELIZABETH PECKHAM, Relict of the late Mr. Peleg Peckham, in the 84th Year of her Age.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
Diſtrict of Newport, Sept. 30.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop, Friendſhip, Webſter,	New-York.
—— George, Butler,	Ditto
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Apollo, Cahoone,	New-York
—— Sally, Tompkins,	Ditto
—— Venus, Smith,	Ditto
—— Sally, Phillips,	Ditto
—— Betſy, Burr,	Ditto
Schooner Suſanna, Clarke,	Ditto
Sloop Friendſhip, Briggs,	Surinam
—— Hiram, Earl,	Charleſton
Brig Little Sally, Earl,	Dominico
—— Rambler, Jeffers,	Philadelphia
—— Polly, Hicks,	Bath

Stephen Deblois

INFORMS his Cuſtomers, he has juſt imported a large Aſſortment of EUROPEAN GOODS, particularly in the HARDWARE BRANCHES, which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

Alſo, Engliſh and Dutch LOOKING GLASSES.

FOR
Charleſton and Georgetown,
(SOUTH-CAROLINA)
The SLOOP
FANNY,
CALEB COGGESHALL, Maſter,

ABOUT Sixty Tons Burthen.—Will ſail about the 20th of next Month.—For Freight or Paſſage apply to the Maſter on board, now lying at JOHN COGGESHALL'S Wharff.

Newport, 9th Month, 30th, 1794.

TO BE SOLD, BY
JACOB ISAACKS, Broker,

THAT well known HOUSE, called the French Coffee-Houſe,—and Lots of LAND on the Long-Wharff.—Alſo a FARM of 50 odd Acres, on very reaſonable Terms, ſituated about 5 Miles from the Court-Houſe, on the Middle Road.

Newport, Sept. 29, 1794.

The Members of the *Newport* ASSOCIATION of MECHANICS and MANUFACTURERS are requeſted to meet at the State-Houſe, on the 6th Day of next Month, at Half paſt Six o'Clock, P. M.

Per Order, JOSEPH THURSTON, *Sec'ry.*
9th Month, 26th, 1794.

CLARKE and *HAMMOND*

WANTS a Quantity of good, clean BARLEY.—For which they will pay the Money, and a generous Price.

Newport, Sept. 22, 1794.

To thoſe that wiſh to encourage our own Manufactures.

BARLEY
IS WANTED,

To be manufactured in Newport—For which is offered the higheſt going Price, by GILES HOSIER.

Likewiſe wanted, 4 or 500 Buſhels of CHARCOAL.

TO BE SOLD, BY
Edward Stanhope,

A Quantity of Miſtick TILE, by the Dozen.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURED
DUCK:
N° 1 to N° 8,
Warranted of the firſt Quality,
FOR SALE,
At the DUCK MANUFACTORY, in this Town.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON,
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarſe and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY
Gibbs & Channing.

EPITAPH on Mrs. MASON, in the Cathedral of Briſtol.

Written by her Huſband.

TAKE, holy earth! *all* that my *ſoul* holds *dear*;
Take that *beſt gift*, which HEAV'N ſo lately gave:
To Briſtol's fount I bore, with trembling care,
Her *faded form*; ſhe bow'd to taſte the wave—
And *died!*—Does *youth*, does *beauty*, read the line?
Does ſympathetic *fear* their breaſt alarm?
Speak, dear MARIA! breathe a ſtrain divine;
Ev'n from the *grave* thou ſhalt have power to *charm*.
Bid them be *chaſte*, be *innocent*, like *thee*:
Bid them, in *duty's ſphere*, as *meekly* move:
And, if ſo fair, from *vanity* as *free*,
As *firm* in *friendſhip*, and as *fond* in *love*;
Tell them, tho' 'tis an *awful thing* to *die*,
('Twas ev'n to thee) yet, the dread path, once trod,
HEAV'N lifts its *everlaſting portals* high,
And bids *the pure in Heart—behold their GOD*.

From the WESTERN STAR.

THE CORDWAINER.—No. I.

STRANGE times theſe, my dear readers—What would have been ſaid, in the reign of king George, had a palty ſhoemaker preſumed to write in the Newspapers?—"Mercy on us! why the very ſtones in the ſtreet will begin to cry out next!"—But the world is getting ſtrangely topſy turvy—We poor vulgar tradeſmen and labourers, thanks to Mr. PAINE, and General WASHINGTON! begin to hold up our heads, and look about us.

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I hope it will not be expected that I am going to undertake to write an eſſay upon government, or to enliſt in any party diſpute about it;—no ſuch thing. When a notion takes me in the head, my way is (if I think it may be of any ſervice to mankind) to out with it, in my own ſimple way; and, ſink or ſwim, leave it to bear its own weight. If it does the world any good, ye are welcome; if any body diſputes me, and offers to enter the liſts with me—I thank you for nothing; I am off.—I have only told the world what I thought, and you have a right to do the ſame; why ſhould we quarrel?

I pretend not to rank myſelf very high as a politician; I profeſs to be able to tell, whether the government under which I live be a good or a bad one; and to diſtinguiſh, in its variations, when it is good, and when bad. But this I do by obſerving its effects, and not by ſcrutinizing the ſtructure of the machine, and finding which wheel is too large, or too ſmall, or out of place. I look at the degree at which the mercury ſtands, on the ſcale of the political thermometer.

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I beſeech the gentle reader to afford me his candour. I did intend to have introduced myſelf to him a little more handſomely, and to have made my entrance as an author with ſomething of a flouriſh; but NED NIPPER don't underſtand your congees, and your compliments; he muſt rely upon plain ſolid ſentiment for ſucceſs.

Rhode-Iſland Bridge Company.

THE Proprietors are notified, that there is a ſecond Aſſeſſment of *Ten Dollars*, on each and every Share, to be paid to the Treaſurer, at his Houſe, on or before Tueſday the ſeventh Day of October next. *By Order of the Directors.*

SAMUEL SANFORD, *Clerk.*

Newport, Sept. 23, 1794.

WEAVERS WANTED.

FIVE or Six ſteady Men, who are acquainted with the Weaving of LINEN, may have conſtant Employ, and good Wages, paid weekly, in Caſh.—— Apply to the DUCK FACTORY in Newport, or to

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

Sept. 22, 1794.

To be SOLD, or LET,

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WALTER EASTON.

Newport, Sept. 23, 1794.

TO BE SOLD,

One Half of a Pew in the Rev. Mr. Thurſton's Meeting-Houſe.—Inquire of the Printer.

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Conſtruction,

MADE AND SOLD BY

Joſeph Mumford,

Near the RED-MARKET,

AS cheap as can be purchaſed in any State in the Union.——From the Conveniency in Roaſting MEAT—or COOKERY of moſt Deſcriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, is ſufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Alſo Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholeſale and Retail—Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard—Sheet Iron Dripping Pans——Sheet-Iron Stoves and Pipes, ſuitable for Shops and Veſſels Cabins. He gives Caſh for old Pewter and Lead. Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the ſmalleſt Favours gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, Sept 22 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of IMANUEL CASE, Eſq; late of North-Kingſtown, in the County of Waſhington, deceaſed, to make immediate Payment:—And all thoſe that have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to preſent their Demands for Payment, to the Subſcriber,

JOHN P. CASE, *Executor.*

North Kingſtown, Sept. 17, 1794.

WE, the Subſcribers, having received ſuch Directions from JOHN WARDER, reſpecting the Debts due the Conſignment of WARDER, DEARMAN, & Co. ſold under the Firm of JOHN HADWEN and JAMES ROBINSON, jun. That we cannot with Propriety extend any further Indulgence in ſaid Buſineſs; but muſt put the Obligations for that Property in our Hands, into the Hands of an Attorney, for Actions to be commenced at the next Court for this County, unleſs Payment be made previous to arreſting being out—Therefore we take this Method to adviſe them of what we are under an unavoidable Neceſſity of doing.

JOHN HADWEN,
JAMES ROBINSON, jun.

6th Month 12th, 1794.

TO BE SOLD BY

J. Richardſon,

At the POST-OFFICE,

A great Variety of BOOKS and STATIONARY,

Among which are the following NEW PUBLICATIONS,

THE Age of REASON—by THOMAS PAINE, Author of Common Senſe, Rights of Man, &c.——The Hiſtory of the Revolution of FRANCE—Tranſlated from the French of M. I. P. RABAUT; ornamented with Two elegant Engravings.——The Trial of MAURICE MARGAROT, before the High Court of Juſticiary, in Scotland—on an Indictment for Seditious Practices.—The Jocky Club, &c.

Alſo a new Aſſortment of HOUSE PAPER, very cheap.

He has likewiſe for SALE,

A few Tickets in the CONNECTICUT MANUFACTORY LOTTERY——STONINGTON LOTTERY—and HARVARD COLLEGE LOTTERY.

Newport, Auguſt 25, 1794.

THOSE Perſons who have Demands on the Eſtate of WILLIAM TUCK, late of Newport, Gardener, deceaſed, are again requeſted to bring them in to the Subſcriber; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate are hereby notified, that unleſs they diſcharge their ſeveral Debts before November next, they muſt unavoidably be put into Suit at November Court.

EDMUND TOWNSEND, *Adminiſtrator.*

Newport, September 1, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the Rev. Dr. SOLOMON SPRAGUE, late of Exeter, in the County of Waſhington, deceaſed, immediately to come and ſettle their Accounts, by Payment or Notes, in order to enable the Executor and Executrix to ſettle and pay the Legacies:—And thoſe that have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to preſent their Demands for Payment, to the Subſcribers.

SIMON SPRAGUE, *Executor,*
ISABEL SPRAGUE, *Executrix.*

To be Sold, cheap for Caſh,

A large, likely Mare, with a handſome COLT ſired by the Nimrod, and now ſuppoſed to be with Foal again.——Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, Sept. 1, 1794.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Auguſt 1, 1794.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the Sums to which they are entitled for their annual Penſion, which will become due on the fifth Day of September 1794, will be paid on the ſaid Day, by the Commiſſioners of Loans, within the States reſpectively, under the uſual Regulations.

Applications of Executors or Adminiſtrators muſt be accompanied with legal Evidences of their reſpective Offices, and alſo of the Time of the Deceaſe of ſuch Invalids whoſe Penſions they may claim.

By Command of the Preſident of the United States.

H. KNOX.
Secretary at War.

Chriſtop^r. Champlin

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,

BEST Peterſburg clean HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON,
of the firſt Quality.

Dancing-School.

The Public are hereby reſpectfully informed, That

Mr. ALLIES

Purpoſes to open a Dancing School as ſoon as he ſhall have obtained Subſcriptions for Twenty-Five Scholars,—A Copy of his Propoſals, with the Subſcription Liſt, may be ſeen at the Houſe of Mr. ROGERS, Schulmaſter,—Such Parents as prefer that their Children ſhould receive private Leſſons, may be waited upon at their Houſes.

Mr. Allies will alſo undertake to Copy Pieces of Muſick, at a very reaſonable Rate:—He is to be heard of at Mr. Adancourt's Coffee-Houſe.

Newport, September 15. 1794.

CLARKE & HAMMOND

Have for Sale, WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

WEST INDIA and N. E. Rum,	Brimſtone,
Brandy,	German Steel,
Geneva,	Bar-Iron,
Sherry and Claret } WINES,	Nail Rods,
Brown's Stout and London } PORTER	Several Kinds of Iron Caboofes and Stoves,
Molaſſes,	Window-Glaſs,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,	ROCK SALT,
Beſt Hyſon and Bohea Tea,	Rice,
Coffee,	Flour,
Chocolate,	Turpentine,
Pepper,	Anchors—of all Sizes,
Pimento and Nutmegs,	20d. 10d. 8d. 6d. and 4d. Nails,
Freſh Raiſins,	Cod-Hooks and Lines,
Honey, in Demi-johns,	Iron-Ware—various Kinds
Copperas,	Glaſs Ditto,
Allum,	Writing, Wrapping, and Bonnet Paper,
Redwood,	Sealing Wax,
Logwood,	A Quantity of PIECE GOODS.
Fuſtick,	
INDIGO—Firſt Quality,	

ALSO,—A Quantity of TIMBER and SHINGLES, very ſuitable for Shipping.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUNLOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

For *SALE,*

THE Three-Story DWELLING-HOUSE, in Thames Street, near the Lower-Ferry Wharf, an excellent Stand for Buſineſs, at preſent occupied by Mr. HENRY G. CHAMPLIN, together with the STORE, STABLE and CHAISE-HOUSE, in the Rear, and a GARDEN LOT.

Alſo, a Two Story DWELLING-HOUSE, to the Weſtward of the above deſcribed Premiſes, on Steven's, formerly Cowley's Wharf, at preſent occupied by Mrs. BENTLEY.——Payments will be made eaſy.—For Terms, apply to

ANTHONY DIXON.

Newport, June 31, 1794.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

WEST-INDIA Rum by the Barrel,
New-England Rum and Molaſſes by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Geneva by the Caſe, or ſmaller Quantity,
Tar and Turpentine by the Barrel.
Cordage of all Sizes.

Likewiſe, ſundry Dwelling-Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of this Town.—One of which is, that well-known Houſe, and Stand for Buſineſs, ſituated on the Main-ſtreet, next Door to the VENDUE STORE, belonging to Mr. SOLOMON LITTLEFIELD.——One at the upper End of the Town, facing the Green, and near to the Houſe of Capt. WEBB, with a Stable, Garden, and a good Well of Water.——One on the Point, with a good Lot of Land thereunto belonging, very ſuitable for a ſmall Family.——One Half of that large Building, which formerly belonged to Mr. JOSEPH HAMMOND, deceaſed, lying near the weſternmoſt Part of the Long Wharf.

About 107 Acres of Land, on New-Shoreham, or Block-Iſland, pleaſantly ſituated on the S. W. Part thereof.——It is moſt excellent Land for Meadow, Paſture, or Corn—and one of the beſt Situations on the Iſland, for carrying on the Fiſhery.——This will be ſold cheap for the Caſh.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING Buſineſs in all its Branches.——And has now on Hand, a ſmall Quantity of CABIN and SHIP-BREAD, which he will ſell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

N. B. He gives the higheſt Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, Auguſt 25, 1794.

ESTATE of Mrs. MASON, *in the Cathedral of* Briſtol.
Written by her Huſband.

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Take that *beſt gift*, which HEAV'N ſo lately gave:
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Her *faded form*; ſhe bow'd to taſte the wave—
And *died!*—Does *youth*, does *beauty*, read the line?
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Speak, dear MARIA! breathe a ſtrain divine;
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Alſo Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholeſale and Retail—Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard—Sheet Iron Dripping Pans——Sheet-Iron Stoves and Pipes, ſuitable for Shops and Veſſels Cabins. He gives Caſh for old Pewter and Lead. Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the ſmalleſt Favours gratefully acknowledged.

Newport Sept 22 1794

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of IMANUEL CASE, Eſq; late of North-Kingſtown, in the County of Waſhington, deceaſed, to make immediate Payment:—And all thoſe that have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to preſent their Demands for Payment, to the Subſcriber,

JOHN P. CASE, *Executor.*

North Kingſtown, Sept. 17, 1794.

WE, the Subſcribers, having received ſuch Directions from JOHN WARDER, reſpecting the Debts due the Conſignment of WARDER, DEARMAN, & Co. ſold under the Firm of JOHN HADWEN and JAMES ROBINSON, jun. That we cannot with Propriety extend any further Indulgence in ſaid Buſineſs; but muſt put the Obligations for that Property in our Hands, into the Hands of an Attorney, for Actions to be commenced at the next Court for this County, unleſs Payment be made previous to arreſting being out—Therefore we take this Method to adviſe them of what we are under an unavoidable Neceſſity of doing.

JOHN HADWEN,
JAMES ROBINSON, jun.

6th Month 11th, 1794.

TO BE SOLD BY

J. Richardſon,

At the POST-OFFICE,

A great Variety of BOOKS and STATIONARY,

Among which are the following NEW PUBLICATIONS,

THE Age of REASON—by THOMAS PAINE, Author of Common Senſe, Rights of Man, &c.——The Hiſtory of the Revolution of FRANCE—Tranſlated from the French of M. I. P. RABAUT; ornamented with Two elegant Engravings.——The Trial of MAURICE MARGAROT, before the High Court of Juſticiary, in Scotland—on an Indictment for Seditious Practices.—The Jocky Club, &c.

Alſo a new Aſſortment of HOUSE PAPER, very cheap.

He has likewiſe for SALE,

A few Tickets in the CONNECTICUT MANUFACTORY LOTTERY——STONINGTON LOTTERY—and HARVARD COLLEGE LOTTERY.

Newport, Auguſt 25, 1794.

THOSE Perſons who have Demands on the Eſtate of WILLIAM TUCK, late of Newport, Gardener, deceaſed, are again requeſted to bring them in to the Subſcriber; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate are hereby notified, that unleſs they diſcharge their ſeveral Debts before November next, they muſt unavoidably be put into Suit at November Court.

EDMUND TOWNSEND, *Adminiſtrator.*

Newport, September 1, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the Rev. Dr. SOLOMON SPRAGUE, late of Exeter, in the County of Waſhington, deceaſed, immediately to come and ſettle their Accounts, by Payment or Notes, in order to enable the Executor and Executrix to ſettle and pay the Legacies:—And thoſe that have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to preſent their Demands for Payment, to the Subſcribers.

SIMON SPRAGUE, *Executor,*
ISABEL SPRAGUE, *Executrix.*

To be Sold, cheap for Caſh,

A large, likely Mare, with a handſome COLT ſired by the Nimrod, and now ſuppoſed to be with Foal again.—— Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, Sept. 1, 1794.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Auguſt 1, 1794.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the Sums to which they are entitled for their annual Penſion, which will become due on the fifth Day of September 1794, will be paid on the ſaid Day, by the Commiſſioners of Loans, within the States reſpectively, under the uſual Regulations.

Applications of Executors or Adminiſtrators muſt be accompanied with legal Evidences of their reſpective Offices, and alſo of the Time of the Deceaſe of ſuch Invalids whoſe Penſions they may claim.

By Command of the Preſident of the United States.

H. KNOX,
Secretary at War.

Chriſtop^r. Champlin

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,

BEST Peterſburg clean HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON,
of the firſt Quality.

Dancing-School.

The Public are hereby reſpectfully informed, That

Mr. ALLIES

Purpoſes to open a Dancing School as ſoon as he ſhall have obtained Subſcriptions for Twenty-Five Scholars,—A Copy of his Propoſals, with the Subſcription Liſt, may be ſeen at the Houſe of Mr. ROGERS, Schulmaſter,—Such Parents as prefer that their Children ſhould receive private Leſſons, may be waited upon at their Houſes.

Mr. Allies will alſo undertake to Copy Pieces of Muſick, at a very reaſonable Rate:—He is to be heard of at Mr. Adancourt's Coffee-Houſe.

Newport, September 15 1794.

CLARKE & HAMMOND

Have for Sale, WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

WEST INDIA and N. E. Rum,
Brandy,
Geneva,
Sherry and Claret } WINES,
Brown's Stout and London } PORTER
Molaſſes,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Beſt Hyſon and Bohea Tea,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Pepper,
Pimento and Nutmegs,
Freſh Raiſins,
Honey, in Demi-johns,
Copperas,
Allum,
Redwood,
Logwood,
Fuſtick,
INDIGO—Firſt Quality,
Brimſtone,
German Steel,
Bar-Iron,
Nail Rods,
Several Kinds of Iron Caboofes and Stoves,
Window-Glaſs,
ROCK SALT,
Rice,
Flour,
Turpentine,
Anchors—of all Sizes,
20d. 10d. 8d. 6d. and 4d. Nails,
Cod-Hooks and Lines,
Iron-Ware—various Kinds
Glaſs Ditto,
Writing, Wrapping, and Bonnet Paper,
Sealing Wax,
A Quantity of PIECE GOODS.

ALSO,—A Quantity of TIMBER and SHINGLES, very ſuitable for Shipping.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUNLOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

For *SALE,*

THE Three-Story DWELLING-HOUSE, in Thames Street, near the Lower-Ferry Wharf, an excellent Stand for Buſineſs, at preſent occupied by Mr. HENRY G. CHAMPLIN, together with the STORE, STABLE and CHAISE-HOUSE, in the Rear, and a GARDEN LOT.

Alſo, a Two Story DWELLING-HOUSE, to the Weſtward of the above deſcribed Premiſes, on Stevens's, formerly Cowley's Wharf, at preſent occupied by Mrs. BENTLEY.——Payments will be made eaſy.——For Terms, apply to

ANTHONY DIXON.

Newport, June 31, 1794.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

WEST-INDIA Rum by the Barrel,
New-England Rum and Molaſſes by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Geneva by the Caſe, or ſmaller Quantity,
Tar and Turpentine by the Barrel.
Cordage of all Sizes.

Likewiſe, ſundry Dwelling-Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of this Town.—One of which is, that well-known Houſe, and Stand for Buſineſs, ſituated on the Main-ſtreet, next Door to the VENDUE STORE belonging to Mr. SOLOMON LITTLEFIELD.—One on the upper End of the Town, facing the Green, and near to the Houſe of Capt. WEBB, with a Stable, Garden, and a good Well of Water.—One on the Point, with a good Lot of Land thereunto belonging, very ſuitable for a ſmall Family.—One Half of that large Building which formerly belonged to Mr. JOSEPH HAMMOND, deceaſed, lying near the weſternmoſt Part of the Long Wharf.

About 107 Acres of Land, on New-Shoreham, or Block-Iſland, pleaſantly ſituated on the S. W. Part thereof.——It is moſt excellent Land for Meadow, Paſture, or Corn—and one of the beſt Situations on the Iſland, for carrying on the Fiſhery.——This will be ſold cheap for the Caſh.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING Buſineſs in all its Branches.——And has now on Hand, a ſmall Quantity of CABIN and SHIP BREAD, which he will ſell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

N. B. He gives the higheſt Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, Auguſt 25, 1794.